The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO MONDAY NOVEMBER 16, 1896. XXXV—NO. 35

LETTERS BY THE BUSHEL

The Story of One of McKinley's "Quiet" Days.

HE DRAWS A JACK RABBIT.

All Sorts and Conditions of People Call Upon Him—The Mission of the Hon. Potato Pingree—Ex-Senator Ingalls Sends His Letter of Congratulations.

CANTON, Nov. 12.—Mr. McKinley busied himself yesterday in receiving and disposing of Robert P. Porter, who is thought to be willing to go abroad as minister to Japan, a barrel of large red apples, each wrapped in red, white or blue tissue paper, a delegation from the Ohio state board of commerce, Sam J. Roberts, the leader of the Republican forces in Kentucky, a live jack rabbit from Newbury, Neb., Secretary of State S. M. Taylor, of Ohio, a juvenile party, a three-layer cake, James Randall Dunn, national organizer of the wheelmen in the late campaign, and his own mother. So it was really a very quiet day, with no more than four bushels of letters to be opened, and not over 400 hands to be shaken.

The Major beams these days upon every passing countenance, and is neither worrying about the cabinet nor noticing the cold perspiration of expectancy that gathers on the brow of the average Canton patriot, who wore a badge and fought, bled and died in the late campaign. As to the cabinet, the President elect is reported to have intimated that the papers knew as much about it as anyone, including himself. He derives a great deal of valuable information by saying nothing, and observing the emotions produced by the mention of this man and that as the holder of a portfolio. By the time his Cleveland visit is concluded the general discussion will have eliminated about half of the timber now lying in his pathway, saving him any amount of mental wear and tear. It does very well to say right here that if Gen Russell A. Alger wants to be secretary of war he must fight for the place over the vigorous body of the Hon. Potato Pingree.

Mayor Pingree is a very live man in Michigan, and his word on it that Gen. Alger is a back number and a light weight is bound to have its effect. To convey this impression to Mr. McKinley was the object of his visit, and he did it with picturesque detail and effect. On the other hand, Gen. Alger has done hard work this fall, and also in 1890, when Mr. McKinley was last a candidate for congress. Also, be it known, Gen. Alger was born in Ohio.

The receipt of a letter from former Senator John J. Ingalls, of Kansas, has started a lot of talk in relation to his probable recognition by the administration. Mr. Ingalls's note said:

"I am very much gratified to know that my prediction at Minneapolis has come to pass. My congratulations are late, but they are cordial and sincere. They are tempered by profound regret and disappointment at the result in Kansas, but we did the best we could."

It is suspected that Mr. Ingalls's "regret and disappointment" may be assuaged by his nomination to the Mexican mission.

A private car is to be provided for the journey of Mr. and Mrs. McKinley to Cleveland, and they may again defer their departure until Saturday, as Mrs. McKinley continues very weak.

CANTON, Nov. 13.—Chairman Mark Hanna met Thomas C. Platt in New York by appointment, just before leaving for the West. It is intimated, although unconfirmed, that the object of the meeting was to arrange for a visit to Canton by Mr. Platt, for the purpose of seeing Mr. McKinley.

No pressure has been brought to bear upon Mr. McKinley to appoint Chairman Hanna secretary of the treasury, and the statements to that effect are simply vain imaginings. In the first place no pressure is necessary. It is pretty well understood that Mr. McKinley wishes Mr. Hanna to occupy that post, and it is not improbable that such a condition may be created that he will be obliged to accept it. At the present formative state of the incoming administration the subject rests entirely with Mr. Hanna. His reiterated determination to take no office still holds good. Mr. McKinley has given out that he does not want to be bothered with office-seekers or anything else until after his trip to Cleveland, and attempts to fasten any person or policy upon him until that time could be regarded very properly as intrusive.

The Cantonians capable of outlining the future President's course are as thick as financiers in Kansas. However, from what really close friends say, and from a knowledge of his recent public and private utterances, it may be said with some authority that he would rejoice if the present senate would pass the Dingley bill, and thus provide revenue for his administration. He wishes to be recognized by the country as a conservative force, and with the Dingley bill a law he could permit a revision of the tariff to proceed in a leisurely manner, and thus carry out this idea. He will resist to the utmost any scheme of tariff revision, whether by commission or otherwise, that does not recognize the protective principle. Beyond that point he does not go. Schedules are nothing to him, so long as they are just and conform to his central idea, "I have given up my life to the protective tariff," said he in one of his front porch speeches, and he is unlikely to abandon his position now. On the particular point whether he would approve of a commission for tariff revision, he would not express himself. While governor of the state he gave cordial endorsement to the plan of appointing experts in their line to various positions of responsibilty, and the suggestion that a tariff commission be selected to prepare a bill for Congress seems in harmony with the same idea. It is more than likely though that he will encourage Congress to work out the problem in its own way. He has immense confidence in Mr. Dingley, chairman of the committee on ways and means. Once during the summer he said in commenting on the capacity of various public men: "Now there is Dingley—no orator, yet always able to command the respectful attention of the whole House by sheer force of intellect. His head is crammed with useful facts and he marshals them in troops and battalions so that anybody can understand."

The Cleveland trip has had to be postponed again, and now Monday or Tuesday is named as the date of departure. Mrs. Myron T. Herrick, who expected to have had the McKinleys at her house before this, came down from Cleveland Thursday, and will remain until her expected guests are ready to leave.

Gen Wm McKinley Osborne dropped into town yesterday, having come West with Mark Hanna, who went on to Cleveland. Gen. Osborne said nothing about the London consulate or the private secretaryship, and although wearing the aspect of a man freighted with a great secret, declared there was no news. Mr Hanna may slip down to Canton tomorrow or next day.

HE LIKES A PRIZE FIGHT

But Foot Ball is "too Brutal" for Jim Briscoe.

A GREAT MAN IN TOWN.

He Talks About Sparring and Boxing—Fitzsimmons, he says, is the Coming Man in Pugilistic Circles—Corbett, Sharkey and the Rest are not in His Class.

Jim Briscoe has come to town and he will probably be around here for a week or two. There are a great many people in Massillon, doubtless, who have never heard of Jim Briscoe, but when they learn that he is the man who fought a five round draw with Jem Hall last August they will all be interested in him.

Mr. Briscoe says he is not a prize fighter, but a trainer and boxer. The affair with Hall was a sparring match and took place at Chautauqua, before thousands of people. He trained Denver Ed. Smith for his first fight with Goddard, and over in Youngstown a few months ago he brought Mike Farragher into condition for his fight with Martin. Mr. Briscoe gave the Aultman brothers, the bicyclists of Orrville, their finishing touches before entering the races two years ago. He had the Oskaloosa, Iowa, Bicycle Club in hand for a season, and not being engaged at present, he will remain here in Massillon to see if something will turn up.

Mr. Briscoe always keep an eye on the pugilistic arena and its numerous ornaments and he firmly believes that Bob Fitzsimmons will soon be the undisputed champion. "Sharkey," he said, "will go back to his ship after he has seen Fitzsimmons in December, Corbett will keep out of his way and Peter Maher will probably be on hand, as usual to meet him. Peter is a first-rate man and though down now, he is bound to rise again. But he is not in the Fitzsimmons class.

"Foot ball is getting to be a great game in this country, but I do not want any in mine. It is too brutal. I do not mind seeing a good, rattling prize fight, but a free-for-all slugging match is another thing."

It is Mr. Briscoe's intention to give an exhibition either in Massillon or Canton in the near future. He will punch the bag, swing clubs, do high and fancy jumping, display his Samson-like muscles and will have the champion pugilist of Ohio here to spar with him. Mr. Briscoe inspected the gymnasium of the Twentieth Century Club this morning, and he says it is one of the most completely equipped athletic organizations to be found anywhere around these parts.

COMMANDERY ELECTION.

Wm. Yost Again Chosen for Eminent Commander.

At the regular annual election held last evening in Masonic Temple, Massillon Commandery No. 4, K. T., elected officers for the ensueing years as follows:

Sir Knight Wm. Yost, Eminent Commander; Sir Knight Seth Hattery, Generalissimo; Sir Knight I. M. Taggart, Captain General; Sir Knight E. L. Kemp, prelate; Sir Knight S. A. Conrad, senior warden; Sir Knight T. J. Falor, junior warden; Sir Knight Z. T. Baltzly, treasurer; Sir Knight Lester Nave, recorder; Sir Knight Wm. Stover, standard bearer; Sir Knight J. T. Gow, sword bearer; Sir Knight Francis Strobel, warden.

Boston Private School of Shorthand, advertises at its own expense for positions for graduates. Terms monthly in advance. No scholarships. 606 Arcade, (Superior street elevator), Cleveland, O.

THE FIGURES ARE OUT.

Mr. Upham and Mr. Pomerene File Statements.

COST OF THEIR CAMPAIGNS.

The Successful Candidate Pays Out $290.86 to Carry on the Truly Good Canvass—The Bad Mr. Upham Only Spends $60.25—Other County Seat News.

CANTON, Nov. 14.—Judge Thomas T. McCarty puts the cost of his campaign at $189 55. Of this sum $180 was paid to the county committees; $150 to to the Stark county Republican committee and $30 to the Carroll county committee.

WHAT MR. POMERENE PAID.

Atlee Pomerene, the prosecuting attorney-elect, filed a statement the aggregate expenditures amounting to $290.86. He paid $150, the assessment made by the county committee; $20 to C. W. Russell for campaign purposes in Massillon, and $6.00 to A. S. Van Buskirk for use in East Greenville. The other items are for livery hire, traveling and hotel expenses and for printing and stationery. Several small donations were made to county Bryan clubs

C. C. UPHAM'S STATEMENT.

C. C. Upham, the Republican candidate for prosecuting attorney, only spent $60 25 to procure his own election. These are his items of expense: He paid $10 for cards; $35 for livery; $4 fare to Alliance; $1.25 fare to and from Massillon; $10 hotel expenses in Massillon, Alliance, Navarre and Canal Fulton and $10 was paid to the Aliance Review for publishing a notice.

AN EXPENSIVE HONOR.

Gen. I. R Sherwood, Democratic candidate for Congress, has filed his expense account as follows: Mahoning county committee, $100; Stark county committee, $175; Columbiana county committee $100; Democrat Publishing Company, for 20,000 pamphlets, $106; clerk hire for executive committee, $30; postage, $16.34; railroad fare and hotel bills, $37.80; making a total of $565.14.

COURT HOUSE NOTES.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Wilhelm Wagner and Emma Tanner, and A. B Thompson and Carrie Patterson, of Alliance.

William H. Bell began suit today against William F. Cook to recover payment of a promissory note given in the sum of $560 The note is secured by mortgage on property in Canton, which the plaintiff desires sold.

MR CLEVELAND WON'T SIGN IT

Thinks Present Tariff will Raise Enough Revenue.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—It is now said that President Cleveland would not sign the Dingley revenue bill if it were passed and sent to him. That is the belief entertained by the members of this administration who are closest to him. They maintain that the President is convinced that the revival of business will be so great by the time the bill could be passed by the Senate that the present tariff will be producing all the revenue necessary to conduct the government, and he would therefore feel obliged to veto it.

Many of his own party do not agree with Mr. Cleveland in this. They think it would be good politics and sound sense for him to invite the passage of the limited revenue bill in order to retard, if not to prevent, a general overhauling of the whole tariff law in the interest of protection.

The good faith of the Republicans, if they take up the bill, will be doubted If they press it they may find unlooked for support among low tariff Democrats, and get upon the statute books a sufficient revenue law that will block the way for a protective measure,

The McKinley senators see the danger of being too anxious to pass Mr. Dingley's bill, and their fears that it cannot be put through this senate are beginning to be heard. Mr. Dingley himself, in an interview in his own paper, the Lewistown Journal says: "There is not the slightest ground for hope of the passage of the bill by the Senate at the short session." He also said: "I cannot believe, however, that a majority of the Senate, as it will be constituted after March 4, will refuse to concur with the Republican House in such tariff legislation as may be necessary to run the government."

What "Gath" Heard.

In a recent letter to the Enquirer, George Alfred Townsend, "Gath," said: Governor McKinley looked cheerfully tired tonight and the lights of his cottage caught under his grizzled brows in a diamond-like point on either eye, suggesting that he had some apex of convexity there. Mr. Joseph P. Smith, his secretary, was by him, said to be both a literary man and a scholar. I had spent the afternoon in Massillon, a pleasant trolley ride over as fine a bit of rolling land as France or Bavaria possesses, and was shown the drug store they say Tom Platt swept out when he lived in Massillon at some time in the fifties. I also saw Coxey's wife there riding in a stylish coupe, and they say that if Coxey had attended to his profitable silex quarry he would neither have lost his money nor his daughter.

"Massillon," said Major McKinley, "is one of our beautiful Stark county towns, perhaps as pretty a city as Ohio has to show."

Wright's Celery Tea regulates the liver and kidneys, cures constipation and sick headache. 25c at all druggists.

THE COUNTY SEAT.

Marriage Licenses Issued—What the Candidates Paid.

CANTON, Nov. 12.—Marriage licenses have been granted to Stephen Blackwell, jr., and Anna M. Bomberger, and Jonas M. Harmony and Minnie M. Jackson, of Canton; James Bushman and Maggie Davis, of East Greenville; B. H. Reddy and Daisie B. Couts, of Alliance; George L. Stockert and Carrie G. Maurer, of Canal Fulton.

WHAT CANDIDATES SPENT.

John Dager, who was a candidate for county commissioner on the Democratic ticket, has filed the following expense account with the county clerk: A. O. Sleutz, chairman, $100; executive committee, $50; John McGregor, printing cards, $2 50; Democrat Publishing Company, cards, $3.50; Alliance Leader, five subscriptions. $12 50; John M. Carr, Massillon, "working for my interests," $5; Paris band, $2; Arion Singing Society, Canton, $1; Marlboro Silver Club, $1; hotel and restaurant expenses $10 25; charitable association of Massillon, "forgotten name," $1; cigars and drinks, $6 45; street car fare, $45; total, $204 05.

John H. Williams, candidate for member of general assembly, says he paid the Alliance Review $5 for printing statement in extra edition; street car fare, 50 cents; postage, stationery, etc., 95 cents; total, $6 45.

W. L. G. Kelley, for infirmary director, paid $25 assessment to the county committee and for railroad fare, hotel, etc., $10, making $35 in all.

PROBATE COURT NOTES.

The will of Michael Frederick, of Canton, has been admitted to probate.

A sale has been filed in the estate of Levi O Weisel, of Lake township

In the guardianship of Ralph Diebold, of Canton, the first partial account has been filed.

TALL HUNTING STORIES

Massillonians and Their Shooting Experiences.

THE SEASON HAS JUST BEGUN.

William Caldwell Brings Down Game He Was Not Looking for—A. L. Wilhelm Talks About a Remarkably Accommodating Rabbit.

According to law it is now a legitimate pastime to shoot quail, and every morning all sorts and conditions of sportsmen in bewildering numbers, and with out fits to correspond, can be seen on their way to the surrounding woods and thickets to take advantage of the fact.

The most remarkable shot that has been made yet was that of former Game Warden Caldwell, while in the neighborhood of Beach City the other day. Mr. Caldwell was looking for pheasants in a thicket and he finally succeeded in finding some. He decided not to disturb them until they came out in the open. They went to a log that was partly clear and then Mr. Caldwell pulled the trigger.

There was a flutter of wings, a cry of distress that was unmistakably human, and a total disappearance of Mr. Caldwell's log. The latter proved to be the body of a young man and divided between his two knees were found eleven of the shot intended for the pheasants. He was taken to Dr. Robinet's office in Beach City, where the shot were removed and everything done for the man's comfort.

Mr. Caldwell bagged four quail and eleven rabbits, but he had no heart for shooting after the accident. He was accompanied by George Kaylor and they went as far as Dundee. Down in that vicinity on Nov. 9 two men paid a farmer $5 to allow them to shoot on his farm. They are now both under arrest and their thoughts of the future are not pleasant ones.

A. L. Wilhelm will probably not be able to get out this year, and his only consolation is a review of the past. "The best shot I ever made," said he, "was one afternoon near Wilmot It may have been accidental and it may not. But anyhow I saw a rabbit go leaping down the road about a distance of about 125 yards away. I decided to take a crack at it and I brought my gun to my shoulder and whistled. That rabbit stopped dead and turned around and faced me. Then I touched the trigger and bunny fell with a bullet through its neck

"Another time I met one of the boys who wanted me to go to Mt. Eaton with him to a shooting match. I did not have a gun, but he promised to lend me his if I would accompany him. When we arrived I found a friend who had a fine rifle. This was my long suit, and I was a happy man when he consented to my using it. Well, we shot for a while, and I won five and the other Wilmot man four of the nine turkeys already disposed of. Then they barred us from the match and we went home.

"Ira Marshall came in from Bunker Hill, which is near Wilmot, this morning, and he said that in his vicinity the hunter is as numerous as the quail or rabbit. There has been plenty of careless shooting done, but no fatalities have yet resulted."

Fred Wagner and A. F. Portman will leave Monday on their hunting expedition, and then there will be some crack shooting done. These two sportsmen came home from Holmes county some weeks ago with thirty six gray squirrels. They could have gotten a lot more, for Mr. Wagner met a man who had squirrels to sell at ten cents each. He did not make a sale. Mr. Portman distinguished himself on that trip by bringing to earth with one shot a rabbit that eight or ten others had missed.

Charles Frantz will not go hunting this year It has been five years since he made his last trip. The woods abounded with game, but none came Mr Frantz's way, and he does no want to repeat the experience.

HONOR ROLL RESTORED

The Board of Education Holds a Session.

WILL BE NO MORE EXAMINATIONS

Hereafter Promotions will be Governed by Excellence of Daily Recitations and Other Tests—The Flag Must Float from Every Building.

The board of education met Thursday evening, paid bills, and on Mr. Corns's motion accepted and adopted the report of the committee appointed some time ago to amend the school rule which refers to the manner in which examinations should be held and the conditions under which promotions are to be made.

Instead of being graded on written examinations, as heretofore, the promotion of pupils will depend upon their daily recitations, attendance, deportment and occasional tests

It was also decided to amend another rule, restoring the old honor roll to the high school. Until three years ago it was the custom to take the average of pupils' grades for the high school course, and on commencement the names of all those who had received a grade of "excellent" or above 90 were publicly announced and constituted the honor roll The members were unanimously of the opinion that the old plan should be resumed and no one seemed to know exactly why it was changed.

As it is now six pupils compose the honor roll, two chosen by the principal for excellence of scholarship, two by the teachers, and two by a majority vote of the pupils. These six hereafter will simply be participants in the graduation exercises and the honor roll will include all scholars whose grade exceeds ninety.

A communication from Lincoln Council Jr O. U. A. M. calling attention to a law passed by the state legislature, which says that an American flag must float over every school building on all fair days, was read and referred to the committee. The letter requested that the board purchase a flag for the State street building as soon as possible and enforce the law.

The matter of purchasing a new furnace for the Richville avenue school building was referred to the committee with power to act, and then the board adjourned to meet again Nov. 25.

SOME VALUABLE FACTS.

At the meeting of the board of education held last evening the following items of interest were presented by the superintendent, selected from his annual report to the commissioner of common schools:

Enumeration of youth as taken in July, 1895—Boys, 2,025; girls, 1,921. Total 3,946. Entire enrollment below the high school—boys, 953; girls, 906. Total 1,859. Enrollment in high school—boys, 57; girls, 79. Total 136. Total enrollment, 1,995. Average monthly enrollment, 1,753. Average daily attendance, 1,626. Per cent. of enrollment on the enumeration, 51; per cent. of daily attendance on the number enrolled in elementary schools, 81.

Per cent. of daily attendance on the number enrolled in high school. 87

Per cent. of total average daily attendance on total enrollment, 82.

Number enrolled in parochial schools, 731; number enrolled in Charity Rotch school, 28

Average age of pupils below the high school, 10; average age of pupils in high school, 16; average age of graduating class, 17.

Withdrawals from high school within the year, boys 7, girls 10; number of graduates, 1896, boys 11, girls 22; whole number of graduates who have received diplomas, boys 134, girls 292; total 426.

Average monthly wages of teachers in elementary schools, men, $71; women, $38

Average monthly wages of teachers in high school, men $78; women, $60

Entire amount paid for instruction, including supervisor, $32,232.50

Average cost of tuition per pupil on total enrollment in elementary schools, $9.67; high school, $19.48.

Average cost of tuition on average daily attendance, elementary schools, $11.75; high school, $22 46

Total value of school property, including State street building, grounds, furniture and apparatus. $165,000

Average cost per pupil in elementary schools based on total enrollment, including amount paid for teaching and supervision, contingent expenses and 5 per cent interest on valuation of property, $20.32; based on average daily attendance, $25.04

Average cost in high school, on entire enrollment, including all items of expense as above, $26 84; based on average daily attendance, $30 93.

Can This be True?

A colored correspondent writes to THE INDEPENDENT to express her gratitude because for the first time, as she says, in the history of Massillon, inquiry has been made by representatives of the churches into the condition of the colored people of the city. This correspondent complains that as a rule the white denominations ignore the colored poor, "knowing that they have large families, knowing that they are barred out of all the shops, and they can't get labor like other races of people. For this reason the colored people can scarcely pull their families through in the winter, and it keeps them hard scratching to keep the wolf from the door in the summer."

Wright's Celery Tea cures constipation sick headache. 27c at druggists.

Ellery's 5 and 10 cent store will be open evenings until after the holidays.

TAXES FOR 1896.

An Abstract of the Stark County Duplicate Made.

CANTON, Nov. 13.—The auditor has prepared an abstract of the duplicate of taxes for Stark county for 1896. It shows the value of lands in the county to be $144,376.60; value of real estate in cities and villages, $134 425.80; value of personal property, $129,719 50. Total value, $39,852,190. The following levies for the state have been made: For state debt or sinking fund, 3-10 of a mill, $11,955 66; university fund, 14-100 of a mill. $5,579 30; general revenue fund, 1 4 10 mills, $55,793 06; state common school fund, one mill, $39,852.19. Total state tax, 2 84-100 mills, $113,180.22.

Following are the levies for the county funds: Building tax, $37,896 53; indigent soldiers' fund, $9,963 60; road tax, $32,483.25; all debts for which county is responsible, $39,852.19; township tax, $11,858 05; township special district and sub-district school, school house and all taxes for school purposes, $231,800 67; special taxes, $10 366 11; city and village taxes, $225,306 52; workhouse, $19,926 09. Total county and local tax (except per capita dog tax) $737,887 00; total taxes levied for 1896, in Stark county, for all purposes except per capita tax on dogs, $850,567 22.

Saloonkeeper Scheffer, of Paris, who was indicted for selling liquor in a "dry" township, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs and to be imprisoned five days in the county jail.

NO REPUDIATION HERE.

The Stark County Agricultural Society Pays its Debts.

HAPPENINGS IN THIS VICINITY.

An Alliance Pioneer Passes Away this Week—A Canal Dover Man Commits Suicide—A Ferry Boat Accident a Steubenville—A Flushing Boy's Fearful Fate.

Secretary Bruce Correll, of the Stark County Agricultural Society, is being kept busy paying premiums awarded at the late fair. The board, at a recent meeting, decided that all claims against the society should be paid as fast as they were presented. Many other counties in the state are unable to meet the demands made for premiums, and are therefore being severely criticised by patrons. The Stark county board does not believe in repudiation.

While making a coupling near East Palestine at about 4 o'clock Thursday morning, a brakeman named G. A. Badger had his right hand caught between the drawheads and badly crushed. He was brought to Alliance, where the railway surgeon found it necessary to amputate several of his fingers. The injured man lives in Salem.

James McCallum, an Alliance pioneer, died on Thursday morning, after a short illness resulting from extreme old age. For many years he was at the head of a smelting works at Canal Dover.

William Shafer, who lived on a small farm about three miles from Canal Dover, committed suicide last Thursday by taking rough on rats. He was a strong, able-bodied man of about thirty-two, with a good wife and two children; but he owed two or three hundred dollars, and although he was not pressed for pay, the debt worried him until he decided to kill himself. After he had taken the dose he said he was sorry he had done so and expressed a desire to get well, but although antidotes were promptly given, he died in great agony.

A woman and three children were drowned in the river, at Steubenville, Saturday. A horse attached to a surrey was driven on a ferry boat. When in mid-stream the horse became fractious, and before the ladies in the carriage could control him, he backed the conveyance over the edge of the boat into the river.

A boy named Sherwood, who lives near Flushing, O., bought a bottle of benzine to use for cleaning, and in company with other boys on his way home managed to break the bottle in his pocket so that his clothes were saturated. Knowing the inflammable nature of the stuff, Sherwood expressed his fears to the boys and asked them to keep their lighted cigars away from him. A boy called "Pug" Smith lighted a match and deliberately threw it upon Sherwood, who in a moment was enveloped in flames. The other boys tried to help him in tearing off his clothing, but in spite of their efforts part of his body was burned to the bone, and three days later he died of his injuries.

Lewis Conn, of New Cumberland, was blown to pieces yesterday, near Moundsville, W. Va., by an explosion of nitroglycerine. Conn had buried a gallon of the stuff in the ground, and in digging it out his pick came in contact with the can, causing an explosion which was heard at a great distance. Conn's remains were scattered for 100 yards around.

The board of public affairs at Springfield, O., have appropriated $100 to purchase anti-toxine for diphtheria cases which are raging here. Ninety-six cases have been reported in the last eight weeks.

State Hospital Work.

The working force at the state hospital grounds has been diminished by more than half. This was made necessary by the severe weather. There are about thirty men employed there now. At one time there were more than 100.

Don't daily with rheumatism. Purify your blood and cure it at once by taking a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Children's all wool hose 10c at Crone's.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
20 North Erie St., Massillon, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1868.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16 1896.

The Navarre Times claims to have discovered the original McKinley proph t. This individual is John Weidman Navarre business man, who predicted n 1884, that McKinley would be Presi ent and has in his possession a letter rom the E. W. Walker & Stutz Com any, of Goshen, Ind., da ed last June, ecalling this prediction.

Gen. Harrison has told his old law artner and former attorney general, W. H. H. Miller, that he has left poli ics and public life forever. We cannot ell spare Gen. Harrison. Brains and atriotism are too uncommon in combi ation. Perhaps Mr. McKinley can in uce him to change his mind, and also elp to solve that old problem, "What hall we do with our ex-Presidents?"

The trashy proclamation of Mr. Sov reign, the Grand Master Workman of he Knights of Labor, who inveighs gainst capitol and clamors for cheap oney, is only another of the many evi ences tending to show that he is lack g in sound sense, and a poor sort of a an to be at the head of any organiza on. The Knights are likely to con nue as uninfluential as they are now, hile characters like Mr. Sovereign are control.

The editor of the Canton News Demo at is developing as a humorist. "Had r. Bryan carried West Virginia, Ken cky, Indiana, California, Oregon, orth and South Dakota," he says, "he ould have been elected." No doubt hese states have an aggregate of 54 ectoral votes—more than New York or of New England. The states named ve an aggregate area of 507 879 square les or ten times that of New York with ough left to equal New Hampshire and w Jersey. The population of the same tes is 6,847,257—as much as that of w York, Connecticut, Montana and vada. So it was really quite a little tch of country that Mr. Bryan did not rry.

Ohio's official vote is announced at t. McKinley's vote was 527,945, and yan's 475,995. McKinley's plurality 51,950 and his majority 38,564. Ham on county gave McKinley his greatest rality—19,023, and Hardin, which ve him 37, stands last in the list of publican counties. Bryan's best plur ty was in Mercer county, where his rality was 2,772, and his smallest vic y was in Van Wert county, where plurality was 14. In all McKinley rried 55 counties and Bryan 33. Ham on county's total vote was 96,475, and t of Cuyahogo 81,490. Four counties t a heavier vote than Stark. They re Cuyahoga, Hamilton, Lucas and ntgomery.

THE DOCTRINE OF MALTHUS.

the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

n your comment on the doctrine of lthus, in yesterday's INDEPENDENT, a erficial examination would very like ead one to infer that if the poor had er children their lot would necessar be much better—they would be en d to enjoy more of the wealth of the ld. Now, while I am considerable disciple of Malthus, I cannot quite e with your conclusion. If the poor n could retain his present average of es and have fewer children to sup , then I would agree with you. But he do so? Let us see. What gov s the amount of wages paid? Several gs, of course, but we generally state result thus: The law of demand and ply. Let us not forget that the race nt one large family, and that, though e of its individuals rise above and e fall below the average level, yet average is governed by the rise and of the whole race, broadly stated , then, there were fewer poor, there ld be fewer laborers, and conse tly less wealth. As a result of this ned wealth competition for its pos on would, under the supposed con n be as sharp as it now is. Then would follow? Let us reason thus: h sees the evils of trying to support ge family in modern style, and con s he will either have very few chil , no children, or will not marry. ently he can then support a small ly, or a wife and self, or simple elorhood, on a very small salary or . He enters the labor market with advantage, and makes use of it, by bringing down the average rate to that extent. Of course, if ceeds well in so doing, thereby g an example for others, others follow. Now, of course, the total nt of labor is lessened, which less he total increase of wealth, which lessens the total number of occu s for laborers, and presto! change! have again the doctrine of Malthus g you in the face as much as be

you will look about you will see all occurrences taking place now and s. Smith, having the advantage is presumably now unfortunate r, goes to Jones's employer and e will take Jones's job at ten cents per day less. This does not stop here It forms an endless chain. But you say truly that these troubles are "beyond the power of legislatures to control."

T. F. G.

POVERTY AND POPULATION.

A correspondent of THE INDEPENDENT writes as follows: "Mr. and Mrs. Henry Moore, of Monroe Falls, are rejoicing over the arrival of their sixteenth child, a daughter. This makes the seventh daughter, while the number of boys is nine, all born in a married life of twenty years. The children are all unmarried. Mr. Moore works in a paper mill in the village, where he earns $1.25 a day. A few months ago he had only his own exertions to depend upon for the support of his large family, but lately one son and one daughter have found employment in the mill, and another girl is working in a neighbor's family."

This brings us face to face with the doctrine of Malthus, who held that population tends to increase faster than its means of subsistence can be made to do, and hence that the lower classes must necessarily suffer more or less from lack of food. unless an increase of population be checked by prudential restraint or otherwise. It has been observed for many years that the great increase in population is among the poor. Therefore, while the savings of the less fortunate of our people are divided among the many, the fortunes of the wealthy are divided among the few. We depend upon the profligacy and degeneration of the latter to scatter again among the people the accumulations of their forebears. It is said that this is usually accomplished in three generations. If any one will look into it, it will be seen that Malthus sounded the key note of most of our troubles—troubles beyond the power of legislatures to control.

THE NEXT SENATE.

Senator Chandler has studied the probable complexion of the next Senate and recapitulates his findings thus:

Republicans	44
Democrats	33
Populists	9
Silver Senators	4

The doubtful points in the above are (1) whether Blackburn's successor will be a Republican, (2) whether Higgins's successor will be a Democrat, and (3) whether, instead of a Populist from North Carolina, Senator Pritchard may not succeed himself, which there is every hope may happen. From his analysis Senator Chandler concludes:

1. That the Republicans will retain the organization of the Senate.

2. That no protective tariff laws can be passed. Every Democratic senator last winter voted repeatedly against even taking up a tariff bill. Yet it is possible that tariff legislation may be obtained by the votes of silver Republicans who have always been protectionists

3. That there will be a free silver majority in the Senate. Of the 44 Republicans, four (4) namely, Carter, Clark, Mantle and Warren, are likely to vote for free silver; so probably will five (5) more, namely, Mitchell, of Oregon, Perkins's successor; Shoup, Wilson and Wolcott. Of the 33 Democrats only 7 against free silver are now to be seen—Caffery, Gorman, Gray, Lindsay, Mitchell, of Wisconsin, Murphy and Smith. So that 9 Republicans, 26 Democrats, 9 Populists and 4 silver Republicans, amounting to 48, will make a senatorial silver major ity, with two votes to spare.

This does not harmonize with the view of certain Ohio politicians that there will be a sound money majority of five in the next Senate, and many people still think that a tariff bill will be passed—perhaps before McKinley's in auguration.

THE SILVER CLUBS.

Headquarters to Be Maintained In Washington and Chicago.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14. — Secretary Diffenderfer in an interview said: "The National Silver party will maintain permanent headquarters at Washington with a branch in Chicago. All of the 5,000 silver clubs belonging to the Silver party are requested to maintain their organization. The Silver party accomplished great work with the Republicans and it will be the party in 1900. Its platform is simple—the single money plank—and it will more readily unite all of the friends of bimetallism than will any other party. During the campaign of 1896 we sent out 10,000,000 pieces of literature and organized 5,000 clubs. Our future work will consist in organizing clubs and educating the people."

"What in your judgment will be the policy of the Silver representatives in the present and subsequent congresses regarding tariff legislation."

"I am unable to say how individual members will stand upon that question, but from interviews I have had and communications received I am inclined to think many favor non-interfence with any tariff measure that may be proposed by the Republicans and gold Democrats. I think the trend of sentiment is to place responsibility where it properly belongs. We silver advocates know in advance that a tariff without a marked change in our currency legislation will not furnish relief to our industries. The cry of overproduction made by our Republican friends during the campaign is to be met by opening our mills and manufacturing more. They have the president and they have congress. They have also a large contract on hand. One thing I can assure you of and that is no compromise on silver will be permitted under any circumstance."

The Terror Puts to Sea.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The United States monitor Terror has put out to sea to make an official trial of the pneumatic appliances of her guns and carriages.

Iowa a Swift Battleship.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—The battleship Iowa made 16.27 knots an hour on her builders' trial trip. Her guaranteed speed was 16 knots an hour.

THE SEASON OF CHARITY.

How the Poor Are Aided In New York.

BUSINESS OF BENEVOLENCE.

Successful Methods of the Charity Organization Society.

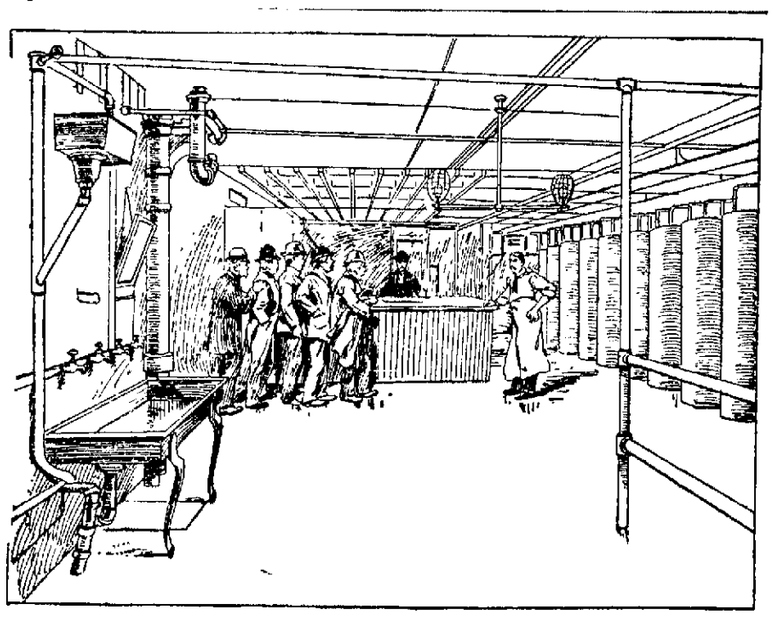
MANY RICH MEN INTERESTED.

Businesslike Systems For the Dispensation of Charity — New York Experimented With Bath and Work For Tramps—Now It Sends Them to the Wood Yard—Two Kinds of Fraudulent Beggars.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Charity, like commerce, has its busy season. That season is just opening here and in all the large cities of the United States. There always is more destitution, more suffering in the winter than in the summer months. In summer there is hunger to be relieved, and there are fresh air missions and other forms of charity for those whose lives have little brightness in them. But in winter, when a warm place to sleep and warm clothing to wear are as much essentials of life as food itself, the charity organizations in the large cities find their mission greatest. Small communities can care for their sick and poor and homeless through individual work, but in the large cities more systematic charity is needed.

A Refuge For Professional Paupers.

Edward Denison wrote of the English cities a quarter of a century ago, "The rush to the cities is an ignorant rush which carries its dupes over the precipice into the gulf of pauperism. of crime, of disease, of starvation, of despair." The rush of his time was not so great as the rush to the great cities of the United States today. In the month of April of those who applied to the city of New York for free lodging 851 had been in the city less than 2 days and 925 from 3 to 60 days only. New York city is the refuge for the



BATHROOM AND FUMIGATOR.

professional paupers and the worthy poor from every part of the United States. For this reason the administration of charity here is more extensive and the organization of the machinery for its distribution more perfect than in any other city of the United States. In fact. the system of charity or organization which has been adopted by 138 societies in different parts of America originated here. The association which has its office in the United Charities building in this city is the parent organization, and the other societies are in correspondence with it and depend on it for much of their information. The perfection of charity organization will be reached when every large city in the United States is provided with a charity organization society and when the chain of these societies is linked together for mutual protection.

Charity needs protection from two evils principally—the professional paupers who gather alms for themselves and the professional alms gatherers who send out begging circulars or get up begging entertainments chiefly for their own benefit. In the suppression of these, for which organized charity is battling continually, the greatest drawback is the cheerful but careless giver. As New York is full of rich people, so New York produces the largest crop of careless givers in the United States and cultivates the richest and most noxious growth of professional alms getters.

All charity organization has not been successful. A charity organization society formed in Chicago some years ago went to pieces in 1891 for lack of support. Its work has been taken up recently by the bureau of charities, which works on much the same lines. A charity organization society formed in the District of Columbia became moribund a year or two ago, but has been revived recently. It takes money to run a charity organization society, and this money, it must be remembered, does not go to charity directly, but is used in seeking out and investigating objects of charity so that they may be helped intelligently, and so that money which might be wasted on unworthy objects shall find a channel of usefulness. In the last 18 months it took $71,035 to conduct this work of investigation in New York alone. Of course this is not a large sum compared with the amount which was used in direct charity. But the appeal for direct charity is so much more enticing than the appeal for money to organize charity that it is harder in almost any community to obtain money for organization work than for work which includes the direct dispensation of alms. The man who gives to the poor feels that he is lending to the Lord, but the man who gives to a charity organization society does not comfort himself with that pleasing reflection.

The Business of Charity.

The people in New York who support the work of charity organization and investigation are among the wealthiest people of the city, and they are as well among the people who give to the poor most liberally. But they handle their charity in a businesslike way. They don't give money to a beggar because he says he is worthy. They investigate his statement, and if they find he has told the truth they help him. If they find he has lied, they do not. Some of them make personal investigations; some of them leave the question of investigation to the Charity Organization society.

Robert W. DeForest is the president of the society, and Charles D. Kellogg, who was the general secretary from the time of its foundation, 15 years ago, until Jan. 1 of this year, is now second vice president. Out of his long experience with the subject of almsgiving, Mr. Kellogg summarizes the work of charity organization thus:

"We oppose and always have opposed more doles or almsgiving, which only palliates or temporizes with distress and is not directed toward its permanent cure. Such relief does more harm than good. It tends to pauperize and destroy the self dependence of those who receive it and to discourage the efforts of others who may be trying, under circumstances even more discouraging, to preserve their self dependence. On the other hand, we enjoin and always have enjoined the duty of obtaining material relief which will tide over a temporary disability and lead to a permanent condition of self support, and we seek to make such relief adequate.

"Too often in the past such relief has been as inadequate as the harmful doles have been lavish. To illustrate by the simplest examples, giving an occasional or regular dole to a family whose members are suffering because shiftless or idle relieves these immediate sufferings, but only encourages more shiftlessness and idleness on the part of neighbors, who might otherwise continue to help themselves, by holding out to them the expectation of similar doles. Such relief we seek to prevent, because it is not directed to a permanent cure. On the other hand, we seek to obtain adequate relief for a family whose breadwinner is temporarily disabled and to have it continued until that disability is removed, or regular relief to a widow with small children until the children are grown and able to support themselves and perhaps her, because such relief properly administered will ultimately help remove the cause of distress. We do not, however, give such relief from our own funds, because they were not received by us for that purpose."

There you have in a nutshell the business of the Charity Organization society here and of its fellow societies in other cities. It does not distribute alms from its own funds. It investigates stories of distress and uses available funds or makes appeals for funds for special purposes. Thus there appeared in the columns of an evening paper in this city a few days ago a statement that the society needed $100 for the relief of two elderly women who were unable to support themselves because one was an invalid and the other could not get work enough to make a living for both. In response to appeals like this the society often receives a single contribution covering the amount needed. In other cases several contributions, aggregating more than the required amount, are received. In still others the contributions are less than the amount needed. But as a rule the society does not appeal in vain.

Justice In Red Tape.

Critics of the organization system say that while the society is asking some one to contribute to the relief of a worthy case the worthy pauper may starve. They cry out against the "red tape" of the investigation as cruel. There is red tape, and it may work injustice in certain cases. But the visitors of the society are always ready to relieve immediate distress even before investigation, and if necessary they do this out of their own pockets, trusting to getting the money afterward from some person who is a regular contributor to charity. This criticism, and in fact all criticism of organized charity, has grown less each year since the society was organized, and today the society counts among its co-operating agencies the state board of charities and the state lunacy commission; six city departments, including the department of charities and the police department; 82 general relief agencies, 11 national relief agencies, 33 medical charities, 19 institutions for individual relief (not hospitals), and 378 churches and congregations. One of the most notable happenings of the last fiscal year of the society's work was the act of the St. Vincent de Paul society, the famous Roman Catholic charity organization, in resolving to co-operate with other charity societies.

The Charity Organization society gives direct relief to the needy, though not from its own funds, as Mr. Kellogg has stated. But its chief work is not the distribution of charity funds. It is occupied chiefly in looking up the worthy poor for itself and for the co-operating charity societies, 531 in number. Of each case investigated it keeps a record, and this record of poverty is confidential, for the great obstacle charity finds in reaching the worthy poor is their sensitiveness. The man who is on the verge of starvation through no fault of his own is the man who is least willing to accept alms. The cheerful receiver, as a rule, is the man who would not work if he could. So the records of the worthy poor are private. But if any society associated with the Charity Organization society makes application for information about a case which seems worthy the Charity Organization society furnishes any particulars it may have about the character of the case. If it is a new case, the organization society investigates it. If it is a fraud—and how many there are which come constantly before the society for report—it gives the facts. The professional beggar hates the Charity Organization society very cordially.

The society has a registration bureau and an investigation department. It has also a corps of friendly vistors, who call on the needy. The number of friendly visitors last year averaged 46 each month. The requests for information received by the registration bureau were 3,846 during the year; the reports given out were 5,587; the reports received were 7,944, and the new cases reported were 8,067.

The Wood Yard Plan.

In the investigation department the number of new cases investigated was 8,525, and the number of recurrent cases was 487.

The friendly visitors treated 1,369 cases during the year. There were 1,664 cases treated by advice or direction. There were 210 persons placed in hospitals or institutions. Seven hundred and three cases were put in charge of churches or societies. In 1,856 cases relief was procured from churches and societies and in 1,115 cases from private sources. Transportation was secured for 108 persons, permanent work for 259, temporary work for 1,442. Woodyard tickets were issued to 3,020 persons, and work at the laundry was secured for 192 women.

In the laundry and the wood yard are the tests for the deserving, ablebodied poor, and that fact is being learned by charitable persons everywhere. The wood yard plan was tried by the municipal authorities of New York last spring with surprising results. It had been the custom in this city, as in all large cities, to give free lodgings to the homeless at the police stations. By order of the police commissioners these tramps' refuges were closed, and a lodging house was established on the river front. It was on a barge, and one of the requirements of lodging there was that every ablebodied man was to do a little work the next morning. It was also imperative that each lodger should take a bath and leave his dirty clothing to be cleaned and disinfected. The number of applicants the first night was gratifying. The second night there were not so many. The third night the falling off was remarkable. The men who would assure the well dressed passerby of their willingness to work and their ambition for nothing more than a cup of coffee and a bed balked at this opportunity to earn what they needed by even the little work required—not enough to have paid anywhere else for what they received. But more than the work, they balked at the bath and the disinfected clothing. The tramp's affinity for dirt is a fruitful source of fun-making, but there is nothing funny about this. It is a plain, unvarnished fact that when the city of New York offered to the homeless men of New York a clean, well kept place to sleep on condition that they would clean themselves they declined to patronize this charity in sufficient numbers to keep it going, and after an experimental run it was closed in May last. The worthy people who apply for lodging at the police stations now are sent to the Wayfarers' lodge of the Charity Organization society, with its wood yard annex.

This lodge has been in operation nearly three years. During the first year it gave 11,000 days' work to homeless men. In the second year, although times were harder and there was more genuine poverty, the number was reduced to 4,000. The closing in February last of the police lodging houses still further reduced the number of applicants, evidently because it drove many of the professional mendicants from the city. Altogether, up to the 1st of July last, however, the lodge had been able to furnish 25,000 days' work to homeless men in return for lodging and food. Every man who applied for lodging—and there have been 40,000—was required to take a bath, and while he slept his clothing was subjected for 2½ hours to a heat of 240 degrees, which effectually disposed of all vermin and disease germs.

The lodge is supported by the sale of tickets, and the applicants to the lodge must obtain these tickets in advance from the charitable societies, which are fully provided with them. These societies pay to the Charity Organization society for the tickets 10 cents each, and they are distributed freely. In return for a 10 cent ticket a man is entitled to a lodging and two meals, and he must saw one eighth of a cord of wood. If a man has a home, but lacks money to buy food for his family, the charitable organization will give him a 20 cent ticket, and on presentation of this he will receive 50 cents for sawing an eighth of a cord of wood. Under this plan the lodge has paid not only all operating expenses and taxes, but 2 1-3 per cent interest on the capital invested. Since the department of charities began sending homeless men to the lodge it has received an average of about 45 men a week from the police stations, the city magistrates and the department.

The laundry, which is maintained for the purpose of giving work to women, has given employment to 165 in 18 months, and it does about $200 worth of work a week. In addition to this laundry the society maintains workrooms for unskilled women. Subscribers to the society receive books of tickets for this workroom. The women to whom these tickets are given are required to take baths. Then they are put at some such work as simple carpet making, and at the end of the day they are paid in provisions for their families.

These are but a few of the practical attempts which have been made to ameliorate the condition of the poor without pauperizing them. They are substantially the methods followed in all large cities now. In addition, as I have said, direct practical relief has been furnished to the destitute in large numbers, and aid has been given to those desiring to find places to work. It is gratifying to those engaged in this mission to see that the number of frauds has been reduced greatly. Not that there are not many left; the great cities swarm with them. Little ones are to be found on almost every street corner, and those who drop a careless nickel in an outstretched hand are in a majority of cases putting a premium on beggary.

CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY HEADQUARTERS.

A New Work.

During the last year the society has undertaken a new work—the compilation of statistics concerning applicants for relief. About two-thirds of the applicants last year were single men, and of the remainder one-half claimed they were widowed or divorced. More than two-thirds were under the age of 40. The old men were very few in number. Four-fifths declared they were able to work. About 12 per cent were crippled, including many men who had just come from hospitals. Most of the applicants were, or claimed to be, native born Americans. Next in number came the Irish, then the English, then the Germans. The number of Italians, Jews and negroes was very small. Nearly 10 per cent had been in this country less than a year, and more than one-half were immigrants. Nearly one-half had been in New York city less than a year and nearly 20 per cent less than a month. Of those who gave references about 30 per cent were found to be good, about 3½ per cent criminal, about 12 per cent intemperate, 7½ per cent untruthful, about 15 per cent shiftless, and in the other cases the investigation showed them suspicious or did not develop enough to form a basis for a judgment. These figures cover one week's application from more than 1,000 men.

In one-third of the cases the applicant, after giving his references, never came back for relief. In most of the other cases aid of some kind was procured. These cases are outside the wood yard list.

These statistics, now being compiled, are the first of their kind. They will give a better idea a few years hence than any citation of particular instances can give of the small percentage of the worthy cases among those making application for relief. And it is to be remembered that the society is much more likely to receive applications from the worthy than is the individual dispenser of charity.

The treasurer of the Charity Organization society since January last has been J. Pierpont Morgan. In its list of life members who contribute $100 each to its funds each year are R. F. Cutting, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, John Claflin, Addison Cammack; Bliss, Fabyan & Co.; Arnold, Constable & Co.; D. Mackey, Stuyvesant Fish, James A. Roosevelt, Lloyd Phœnix, F. A. Schermerhorn, W. C. Schermerhorn, George W. Vanderbilt, W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt, Charles Scribner, J. A. Scrymser, George Peabody Wetmore, Henry Villard and Mrs. Henry Villard.

Its honorary members who contribute $500 are Mrs. A. A. Anderson, W. W. Astor, Andrew Carnegie, W. Bayard Cutting, G. A. Clark & Bro., R. W. DeForest, Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. George E. Dodge, Mrs. David Dows, F. N. Goddard, J. J. Higginson, E. McK. Holly, Samuel M. Jackson, Adrian Iselin, Miss Annie B. Jennings, F. H. Leggett, Mrs. Charles R. Lowell, J. J. McCook, the New England society, Mrs. P. R. Pyne, J. Hampden Robb, John D. Rockefeller, George P. Rowell, Miss Annie R. Smith, J. A. Speyer, William Steinway, H. McK. Twombly, Cornelius Vanderbilt, F. W. Vanderbilt, Miss Caroline White and Mrs. C. F. Woerishoffer.

GRANT HAMILTON.

The Greats.

Abbas I of Persia was designated the Great. The same title has been borne by many sovereigns, among them Alexander of Macedon, Alfred of England, Alfonso III of Asturias, Boleslaus I of Poland, Canute of England, Casimir III of Poland, Charlemagne, Constantine I, emperor of Rome, Ferdinand I of Castile, Frederick II of Prussia, Frederick William, the Great Elector; Gregory I, pope of Rome; Henri IV of France; Herod I, king of the Jews; Herod Agrippa I, the tetrarch; Hiao-Wen-Tee of China, because of the fact that under his patronage agriculture was practiced to a greater extent in China than ever before; John II of Portugal; Justinian I, Emperor of the East, Khosreu of Persia, Leo I, Louis IV of France, Ludwig of Hungary, Mohammed II of Turkey, Napoleon I of France; Nicholas I, pope of Rome; Otto I of Germany, Pedro III of Aragon, Peter I of Russia, Sapor II of Persia, Sigismund I of Poland; Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths; Theodosius I, emperor of Rome; Waldemar I of Denmark, Catherine of Russia.

Dickens In a Temper.

That Charles Dickens had a hot temper is well known. Here is a story of the way in which he once quarreled with his great friend, Mark Lemon: One day, when Mark Lemon was on a visit to his friend, he asked for permission to write a letter. The two great men were engaged—Lemon at the desk and Dickens with a book—and from time to time they would have something to say to each other. When Lemon finished his letter, he carelessly laid his pen down and got up from his seat. Dickens glanced toward the desk and saw the pen lying on the side of it. He at once turned to his visitor and said, "Where did you take that pen from?" "Oh," said Lemon lightly, "I don't know—off the rack, I think." The creator of the character of Mark Tapley instantly flew into a rage and exclaimed, "Why don't you put it back in its place?" Whereat the other indignantly replied, "D—n you, put back yourself!" and left the house.—Weekly Telegraph.

A Story of Toole.

An English paper vouches for this as a story of the actor Toole: One day he went into a barber shop in London to get shaved, and, finding the barber out, he determined to have a little fun before his return; so he took off his coat, put on a thinner one and quietly waited for a customer. An old gentleman came in soon. "Shave, sir?" said our pretended barber. The old gentleman took a chair, and Toole began to lather, expecting every moment the barber would appear. Five minutes passed, and no barber. Five more; still no barber. The joker began to get desperate and conceived a bright idea. Putting up his brush, he quickly changed his coat again, took his hat and was about to quietly slip out behind the gentleman's back, when that worthy turned his head and exclaimed, "Here, sir, aren't you going to shave me?" "No, sir," promptly replied Toole. "The fact is we only lather here, sir. They shave four doors below."

Leisure For the Housewife.

A model home manager who believes in rest and leisure for the busy housewife says: "It is pretty generally accepted that the woman who is in the kitchen constantly is not an expert at housekeeping. All that is necessary is to set the domestic machinery in motion, and then a little attention—systematic and diligent—keeps it going. There are thousands of women who do the greater part of the work for large families and yet have abundant time for reading and recreation. It is not, however, those women who go into wholesale pickling and preserving and whose children are furbelowed to death, and who spend more time on their raiment than is required."

The Door of Joy and Sorrow.

Many old houses in Holland have a special door which is never opened save on two occasions—when there is a marriage or a death in the family. The bride and groom enter by this door. It is nailed or barred up until a death occurs, when it is opened and the body removed by that exit.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

SECOND LE CARON.

he British Think of a Spy Named Jones.

S ALLEGED IRISH SECRETS.

, the American, Held For Trial on es' Testimony—The Spy Known In York as a Man of Wild Ideas. itement In London.

NDON, Nov. 14.—Edward J. Ivory, Bell, the Irish-American saloon- r and alleged dynamiter, has been for trial, on the evidence of a h detective.

e prisoner seemed to be completely ered by the appearance of Jones, it is understood, has for years identified with the Clan-Na-Gael ther Irish-American organizations. prosecution expected that Jones d unravel the secret history of the cal force movement.

plying to questions upon the part r. C. F. Gill, who prosecuted for reasury department, Jones said he a native of Armagh and was em- ed by the British government to inquiries at Manchester in 1890, hat in 1891 he was sent to Amer- where he continued his inquiries.

joined the secret Irish societies. hich Ivory, Tynan and others be- d. Jones exposed the constitu- and inner workings of these so- s in New York and Chicago, also ig convention in Chicago in 1895. e Globe says of the testimony of s that the most sensational devel- uts are expected eclipsing those of im- of Le Caron.

nes is a small, insignificant man t 5 feet 5 inches high, with a n beard and mustache and hair a e darker. He has a bulging fore- and black eyes. He is of pale lexion and has a furtive, shifty He was very nervous while in , constantly pulling his beard. He e with a pronounced brogue. He ered his testimony as though in of his life and seemed to be scared e sound of his own voice.

nes caused a sensation during the proceedings by suddenly address- he magistrate and saying:

reporter is taking a sketch of me. r for my safety."

e magistrate, Mr. Vaughan, then red the reporter to desist, but a n attendant, soon afterward, said e magistrate:

reporter is writing a description ones."

e magistrate thereupon sternly re- ked:

will not allow even a written de- tion of the witness to be made."

hief Inspector Melville of Scotland d, who was present in court, took ctive part in suppressing the taking escriptions of Jones.

ter the close of the proceedings, a r remarked to your representative: ones is a dead man. I am glad I hot in his shoes."

he hearing developed into a sensa- equal to the excitement caused by revelations of the spy, Le Caron, years ago.

hen Ivory's counsel asked Jones to the initials of his name the wit- refused, but the counsel insisted also demanded to know the address ones in New York, whereupon the ess replied: "I fear for my safety, decline to give the particular loca- ."

he magistrate upheld Jones in his sal, and then followed a dramatic dent.

ounsel for the prisoner solemnly d: "Did you take the oath of the i-Na-Gael?"

pon hearing this question Jones ed lividly pale, hesitated for a mo- t, and then feebly answered: s."

ory's counsel thereupon said: You were intending, at the time, to observe it?"

o this question Jones replied: "Yes, d not intend to observe it."

ounsel thereupon said: "Have you respect for the oath you have given e today?"

Yes," replied Jones in a weak voice.

his incident caused the deepest im- ssion upon all present in the court- n.

eplying to questions upon the part Mr. Gill, who prosecuted for the sury department, Jones said he was tive of Armagh; that he was em- ed by the British government to e inquiries at Manchester in 1890, that in 1891 he was sent to America. ere he resumed his inquiries.

n November, 1891, Jones continued, entered the employ of wholesale ers of New York city, and remained h them until 1895, when he opened own business.

ones, it appears, remained in New k until September of the present r, all the time apparently "making uiries" for the British government. ones said that early in 1892 he met lliam Lyman (President of the Irish tional Alliance), and Boland of New k city, and learned of the existence he Irish Nationalists organization, wn amoung its members as the nited Irish" or "T. H.," whose ex- tive body, ones further stated, was wn by the letters "D. A."

ontinuing, Jones said that "on in- uctions" he joined the Shamrock, lly and another club, to which man, Tynan and others belonged.

ones further stated that he was cted treasurer of "The Nally club," ose meetings, it appears, were of the st secret description, the "district ers" being burned after being read. ter their initiation, the members of s club were known by a number. rt of the subscriptions, the witness o testified, were contributed to a olutionary fund and calls were made money to pay for celebrations of the th of the "Manchester martyrs," d to aid the convicted dynamiters.

ones' mention of the Chicago con- ntion of 1895 refers to the "new vement convention," which was at- ded by a number of confidents of ma[illegible], who, during the convention he, it was stated in the court, held ret meetings with them

The witness afterward produced a ss of documents giving "Camp" in- uctions, passwords, signs, etc., and a py of the report of the secret conv n at Chicago in 1895, in which an m of the expenses was $8,500 for "merchandise," which, Jones explained, meant dynamite.

Mr. Carter, Ambassador Bayard's secretary, was present in court as representative of the United States embassy, in order to watch the proceedings in behalf of the United States officials here.

SURPRISED THE IRISH.

Jones Known as a Man of Wild Ideas In New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The news of the production of an informer in the Ivory case in London created quite a sensation and was productive of considerable comment in Irish circles in this city.

Jones was a member of the Shamrock club and also one of the secretaries or the Amnesty association The Shamrock club, like all other clubs belonging to the Irish National Alliance, holds meetings open to the public at which debates of a literary character frequently took place. Amoug the members of the club, it was learned on good authority, are to be found the names of very prominent Irishmen in this city, some of whom hold responsible state and federal offices.

Jones held several positions in the city, but some time ago he started in a stationery business of his own at 69 Amsterdam avenue, where he lived. He was frequently heard advocating wild schemes, and claimed to be a very advanced physical force man.

C. O'C. McLaughlin, secretary of the Irish National Alliance, when asked what he knew of Jones, replied: "The books of the alliance are open to the public and the English government can send its representatives to examine them if it wishes to do so. The platform and principles of the alliance, which were adopted at the Chicago convention last year, have been published and there is no secrecy whatever in the organization. Jones frequently asked me to publish some articles which he had written for The Irish Republic. But they were too wild and idiotic in character for a paper representing the alliance, I threw his stuff into the waste basket, and I am sorry now that I am not able to show you a specimen.

"Whether Jones is a friend of Tynan or Kearney I do not know, but I am satisfied that if he knows anything of a so-called dynamite plot the whole thing must have originated in his own brain. According to the cable reports he says himself that he has been employed by the British authorities since 1890, and to my mind it is very evident that he is delivering 'gold bricks' to the Scotland Yard people in return for a fat remuneration. This trumpedup evidence is only another part of the old wornout scheme of Scotland Yard when its sleuths want to secure the conviction of any Irishman who may be unfortunate enough to fall into their hands."

TEXAS WOULD HAVE FOUNDERED.

Lucky the Accident Didn't Occur at Sea. Structural Weakness.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The inquiry which is proceeding at the New York navyyard behind closed doors into the circumstances under which the Texas sank at her dock recently, it is reported here has brought to light a further startling structural weakness in the ship. It was noted here with surprise that the telegraphic reports of the sinking of the Texas showed one engine room filled through the water tight doors closing it off from the adjoining engine room. This led to investigation and it has been found that the bulkheads separating the ship into supposedly water tight compartments are so light they spring under the pressure of water and cause great leaks.

Although the magazine is separated from the engine rooms by a continuous bulkhead without a door opening it was soon filled by the water which ran around the edges and through the seams of the metal. A naval expert is authority for the statement that if the Texas sea valve had broken as it did, out at sea, the vessel would surely have foundered owing to the failure of the bulkheads and doors.

RUSIE SCARES THE MAGNATES.

If He Wins the Reservation Clause Will Be Nullified.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The National Baseball League managers have adjourned, to meet in Baltimore the last Thursday in February, 1897. It was decided to drop the Tebeau case.

Over two hours of the session were consumed in discussing the Amos Rusie case and the effect a verdict of the court in his favor would have on the reservation clause. A strong inclination to make some concession to Rusie was manifested, it being tacitly acknowledged that should he win his case against the New York club no club would be able to hold its players over.

Chris Von Der Ahe drafted Hartman from Milwaukee and sold Third Baseman Bert Meyers to Milwaukee, a practical exchange. The Louisville club sold Jack Crooks to Columbus for $500.

President Andrew Freedman, of the New York baseball club, accuses other president of the National League clubs of instigating the suits brought by Pitcher Amos Rusie against the New York club. He lays his troubles at the door of John T. Brush and F. De H. Robinson and at the final meeting of the League session created a sensation by making statements to that effect before the members of the League.

GERMANY'S GREAT BLUFF.

Announces She Won't Accept the Monroe Doctrine as Construed.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times telegraphs to his paper as follows:

"The Venezuela settlement has apparently caused misgiving in Germany. The views of the foreign office seem to find expression in an article from The Kolnische Zeitung, which is reproduced with approval by The Norddeutsch Allgemeine Zeitung (the official organ).

"We wish to take the first opportunity to declare," says this officially approved article, "that the precedent is only English and in no way European Germany, at least, will never tolerate the intervention of a foreign state in the protection of German interests in South and Central America."

Belongs to the Government.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The navy department has made the final reserve payment on the torpedoboat Ericsson and she is now the property of the government.

DUN'S TRADE REVIEW.

A Change For the Better In Business This Week.

STOCKS NEED REPLENISHING.

This and Accumulated Orders Relighted the Fires and Started Factory Wheels. Wheat Higher—Better Prices For Wool. Iron Situation—Business Failures.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly Review of Trade, issued today, says: No one doubts that the brighter day is dawning, and it is the common remark that never before has business shown so great a change for the better within a single week. Dispatches telling of about 500 establishments which have opened to have materially enlarged their force, though they fill many columns, give only part of the fact, for throughout the country the gain has been surprising even to the most hopeful. It is not mere speculation or hope which relights the fires and starts the wheels, for orders which have been accumulating for months, with the necessary replenishment of dealers' stocks now greatly reduced, would employ the whole producing force for a time and the increase in number of hands at work means increase in purchases for consumption.

Foreign need of American wheat continues an important factor and the prices have advanced to 88 cents, gaining 6 cents for one week, 10 cents for two weeks and 24 cents since early in September. The price is the highest since June, 1892.

Many textile works have been starting or increasing force, mostly on orders booked weeks ago. But there has not been much gain in the demand as yet After purchases of 46,000,000 pounds of wool in five weeks the transactions fell to 6,473,643 pounds last week, but prices were strong and in some grades 1 cent higher, and even greater advance is demanded at the west, while the foreign markets are higher and Australian fully 1 cent higher per pound.

The output of iron furnaces in blast Nov 1 was 124,077 tons weekly, having been increased 11,295 tons or 10 per cent, in the latter part of October, by confidence in the future. All the markets were stronger, although the enormous purchases of pigiron in advance of need caused comparative inactivity at present. Plates and steel bars are $1 to $3 per ton higher and sheets in better demand. Anthracite and Bessemer pig have advanced a shade and the average of prices is 2½ per cent higher. The billet pool is in protracted meeting here this week to decide upon its course and is still undersold. The beam, bar, rail and wire nail associations meet this week and the underselling of wire nails by outsiders has gone so far that a decline of 45 cents is openly quoted. It is noteworthy that the prevailing expectation, notwithstanding the general improvement in business, is that some if not all these combinations will decide to reduce prices The coke combination, it now appears, has not prevented large contracts for future delivery at less than $2, its fixed price, and even less than $1.75, but the output last week decreased.

Failures for the week have been 276 in the United States, against 283 last year, and 46 in Canada, against 49 last year.

THE CUBANS RECOGNIZED.

Bolivia Leads the World In the Cause of Human Liberty.

[Copyrighted.]

LIMA, Peru, Nov. 14.—Something of a sensation has been caused here by the news received from Sucre, Bolivia, of favorable report made by the committee on foreign affairs of the Bolivian chamber of deputies on a resomtion to recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents

Upon hearing the news, the Spanish envoy to Peru, Senor J. de Avellano, who is also accredited to Bolivia, immediately set out for Sucre to look after Spanish interests at that capital, and presumably to lodge a protest on behalf of his government against the proposed action.

Further advices received from Sucre show that the congress has held an exciting and stormy session to consider the resolution.

The president of the chamber declared the resolution adopted, and the senate proceeded to approve it in the midst of loud protests.

Gibbons Not In Disfavor.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14.—Archbishop Martinelli, the apostolic delegate and successor to Cardinal Satolli as the papal representative in this country, will visit Cardinal Gibbons in a few days. Those who are well posted in church matters say that this would not happen if the cardinal did not stand in high favor at the vatican. The story of his being in disfavor with the pope is not believed.

The Electoral Vote In Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 14.—Governor Watson has issued a proclamation declaring that all the votes cast for James G. Shaw and James G. Shaw, Jr., for presidential electors shall count for James G. Shaw, as his name was on the several ballots in two ways. This will send three McKinley electors from Delaware to the electoral college.

Dyche's Trip Successful.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Nov. 14.—Prof. L. L Dyche, the Arctic explorer, has returned home after five months' absence in Alaska in search of mammals for the Kansas university. His trip he announces as having been most successful.

Grange Membership Increased.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The meeting of the national grange was devoted to state reports, which showed a gratifying increase of membership in the grange states.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The treasury has lost $33,000 in gold coin, which leaves the true amount of the gold reserve $123,846,288. The net gain in gold was $253,700.

REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS.

Chairman Hanna Says They Will Likely Be In Washington.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 14.—M. A. Hanna says nearly every letter he gets now is for a position or contribution He says it is no use to ask him for places. Concerning the national Republican headquarters, Mr. Hanna said:

"The Chicago headquarters will be closed early next week and Major Dick will come back here. The New York headquarters will probably be kept open until we decide about the permanent national headquarters.

"Where will they be located?" he was asked.

"I'm in favor of Washington myself. Everything will be centered there, but wherever they are, you can depend upon it that active work will be kept up."

MRS. M'KINLEY BETTER.

The Major Shows Great Pleasure at Her Recovery.

CANTON, O., Nov 14.—The first snowstorm of the season did not prevent Major McKinley from taking a brisk walk in the bracing November air. His pleasure over the improved condition of Mrs. McKinley was very apparent to all his friends and the steady stream of callers continued all day.

Most distinguished among them was Bishop Earl Cranston of the Methodist Episcopal church, Portland, Or. Col. Gyger of the Eighth O. N. G. offered his regiment to act as escort to Washington, and, like a score of others, will await the decision of the national committee

M. E. Missionary Committee.

DETROIT, Nov. 14.—At the M. E. general missionary committee meeting $48,576 was appropriated for missions in Japan Philadelphia was selected as the next place of meeting. Providence and Pittsburg had also sent invitations

The sum of $142,436 was fixed for India and $14,700 for Africa.

HAPPENED IN THIS STATE.

There is talk of selling the Hamilton city electric light plant if a purchaser can be found. The city is not able to run it at a profit, hence the desire to get rid of it.

In the matter of the assignment of the Hamilton Plow company, William O. Campbell, assignee, has been authorized to insure the stock for $2,000 in the interest of the corporation

Officers Witner and Haggard arrested one William Ritter on East Third street, Middletown. It is claimed that he is wanted at West Carrollton for robbing his employer, James Long.

For the past few days Butler county has been overrun by hunters. In many instances not a quail or a rabbit was seen. The nimrods report that game was never so scarce in the county before.

Five children, in poor circumstances, of Binonia Lavisi, deceased, residing near Marion, have recently fallen heir to one-third of $80,000, an estate in Italy, left by the death of Nalconia and Balsini Lavisi.

Twenty-three new headstones for the graves of soldiers who died during the past year have been received from Washington by Wetzel-Compton post No. 96, G. A. R., at Hamilton. Part will go to Ross township and the remainder be placed in Greendwood cemetery.

Mabel Rownface of Upper Sandusky was returning home late at night, when a disguised man approached her and demanded her money. She replied that she had no money. She endavored to go on her way, when the fellow struck her in the face. He then seized her and threw her to the ground. Her screams, however, attracted assistance and scared the highwayman away.

Deputy Game Warden Naughton, acting on the advice of Secretary B. F. Seitner of the state fish and game commission, swore out a warrant before 'Squire McGreevy of Hamilton for the arrest of R. C. Sturges of Middletown, who is charged with caging a grosbeak, or redbird, contrary to the state law. The case is to be made a test, and in case Sturges is found guilty wholesale arrests may be looked for in this vicinity.

Atkinson Quits the Race.

ATLANTA, Nov. 14.—Governor Atkinson has pulled out of the race for senator. The thirtieth ballot resulted: Clay, 77; Howell, 56; Lewis, 25; Gerard, 4; Berner, 4. The caucus then, by a vote of 80 to 81, adjourned until Monday.

Gold Democrats Met.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14.—Forty state committeemen of the gold Democratic party of Missouri have met here with Chairman Cunningham presiding. Plans for the future were formulated behind closed doors.

A Suicide In Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14.—A man supposed to be George Sanger of Texas, has been found dead in his bed in a hotel in this city.

Wheat Goes Up Again.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Wheat has touched the highest point of the year, the December climbing to 81¾ cents.

Matched to Fight Again.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Nov. 14.—Denver Ed Smith has been matched to fight Goddard again in April.

Earthquake In Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 14.—A heavy earthquake of considerable duration has been felt at Acapulco.

Shipwrecked Lake Sailors.

SAULT STE MARIE, Mich., Nov. 14.—The Canadian steamer Arcadia, which has been missing for several days, is ashore on the rocks near Michipicoten river and will be a total loss. The crew of 12 men have been fighting for life against cold and hunger in the bleak, desolate wilds on the Canadian shores of Lake Superior. A rescuing party has set out.

Forman Offered the Job.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Ex-Congressman Forman of Illinois, who was the Democratic gold standard candidate for governor of Illinois at the late election, has been formally tendered the position of commissioner of internal revenue. Mr. Forman asked for time to consider the offer.

A NEAL DOW DAY.

W. C. T U. Decided to Hold One Every Year.

THE CONVENTION IN SESSION.

Greatest Attendance at St. Louis Ever Known—Officers Give Their Reports. Lady Somerset Sent Regrets—Miss Willard's Annual Address Delayed.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14.—The twenty-third annual convention of the National Christian Temperance union is in session in Music hall with the greatest attendance of any one previously held. At least 500 accredited delegates were present and as many more visitors from every portion of the country. Among the distinguised workers in philanthropic fields in attendance are Miss Agnes E. Hock of England, secretary of the World's W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Maud Booth of the American Volunteers; Mrs. Gwyneth Vaughan of Wales, Miss Rebecca Kirkorjan of Armenia and Rev. F. D. Greene, secretary of the Armenian relief committee, New York. Three sessions a day for five days will be held during the convention.

It was decided to make March 20, birthday of General Neal Dow, prohibition rally day. Miss Willard then made an address. She said that her annual address was partly prepared when the call came to work for the Armenian refugees in Marseilles and since that time it has been impossible for her to complete her message, she therefore gave a familiar talk to the delegates. She spoke of the great progress made by the temperance movement.

A letter was read from Lady Somerset regretting her inability to be present.

Mary F. Lowell of Pennsylvania, department of mercy, reported that 10,542 children were enrolled in the Band of Mercy.

The report of the treasurer, Helen H. Baker of Illinois, stated that the receipts, notwithstanding the hard times, had been larger than for several previous years. There was a very encouraging balance after all bills had been paid. While many states had made a gain in membership only seven had added over 500 and would share in "benefit nights." These were Massachusetts, Maryland, New Jersey, Louisiana, Michigan, Virginia and Kentucky. The total, $27,708, and the expenditures, $24,115, leaving a balance of $3,592.

The report of the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Catherince Lent Stevenson of Massachusetts, showed that during the year 1,175 new unions had been organized, the gain in membership being 15,888. The gain, however, had been offset by a corresponding loss. The membership decreased in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia. A gain was made in Maryland.

The superintendents of various departments made brief reports.

WRECKED BY ROBBERS

An L. & N. Train Derailed and Passengers Injured.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 14.—A train from Louisville on the Louisville and Nashville, bound for New Orleans, has been wrecked four miles from this place in a very wild country by train robbers. Three persons were seriously injured Mr. John Thwatt of Atlanta, bound for Dallas, Tex., and W. G McGovey of Monroe being the most seriously hurt. Two other passengers were pinned under the smoking car, and only after an hour's hard work were they extricated. Their names could not be ascertained but both come from Louisville.

Bloodhounds have been set on the trail of the wreckers by railroad detectives, but as yet no clue has been obtained to the guilty parties Suspicion, however, rests on a colored trackwalker who was captured near the place. He claims to have been posted there to watch for train wreckers by the company. He has been held. Damage fully $50,000.

SOVEREIGN SURE OF HIS JOB

Hays Will Be Re-Elected Also by the Knights of Labor.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 14.—In an interview M. J. Bishop, general worthy foreman of the K. of L., stated that he would not accept the nomination if tendered him.

The re-election of General Master Workman Sovereign and General Secretary and Treasurer Hays is thought to be almost beyond question, although there is some talk of pressing the name of John H Parsons of New York for the former office.

The assembly also decided to take legal steps to restrain other labor organizations from using the property and name of the Knights of Labor, seceders from the Knights having in some cases taken the name and property of that order upon the formation of a new organization.

The Greater Number Americans.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—More than 73 per cent of the enlisted men of our navy are now American citizens, and more than 82 per cent of the apprentice boys are American born, according to the statement of Admiral Ramsay, chief of the bureau of navigation, in his annual report.

He Succeeds Judge Fleming.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—James A. Wetmore of Hornellsville, N. Y., assistant chief clerk of the treasury department, has been appointed chief of the law and record divisions in the supervising architect's office to succeed W B Fleming, who was recently removed by Secretary Carlisle.

"Steeple Jack" Fatally Hurt.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—James Davidson, known as "Steeple Jack," while fixing the steeple of the new German Presbyterian church at Sayreville, N. J., fell 75 feet into a pile of sand. Both of his legs were broken, his body being paralyzed and his spine injured. He will die

The Weather.

Generally fair; warmer tonight, brisk northerly winds, becoming variable or southerly

WOMEN WANT TO KNOW.

TO WHOM CAN THEY TELL THEIR TROUBLES?

A Woman Answers "To Me"—Anxious Inquirers Intelligently Answered—Thousands of Grateful Letters.

Women regard it as a blessing that they can talk to a woman who fully understands their every ailment, and thus avoid the examinations, experiments and theories of incompetent physicians, whose sex deprives them of knowing by experience.

The endless confidence placed in Mrs. Pinkham by American women, prompts them to seek her advice constantly

Female diseases yield to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once. Inflammation, ulceration, falling and displacement of the womb, ovarian troubles, spinal weakness and kidney complaints, all have their symptoms, and should be "nipped in the bud." Bearing-down pains, backache, headache, nervousness, pains in groins, lassitude, whites, irregularities, dread of impending evil, blues, sleeplessness, faintness, etc.

Here is testimony right to the point:

"The doctors told me that unless I went to the hospital and had an operation performed, I could not live. I had falling, enlargement and ulceration of the womb.

"I was in constant misery all the time: my back ached; I was always tired. It was impossible for me to walk far or stand long at a time. I was surely a wreck. I decided that I would give your Compound and Sanative Wash a trial.

"I took three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and used two packages of Sanative Wash, and I am now almost well. I am stouter and healthier than I have ever been in my life. My friends and neighbors and the doctors are surprised at my rapid improvement. I have told them all what I have been taking."
—MRS. ANNETTA BICKMEIER, Bellaire, Belmont Co., O.

THE KEY STONE STATE.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 14.—[By Associated Press]—Official returns show the McKinley total vote 726,998; Bryan, 422,054; McKinley's plurality 304,994, a gain over 1892 of about 215,000. The Prohibition electors polled 19,874; Peoples party, 6,103; free silver, 5,073; Jeffersonian, 10,000; McKinley citizens', 1,303; Socialist Labor, 1,683; National, 870 Three Democrats and twenty-seven Republicans were elected to congress.

BRICE'S CHICAGO PLANS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—[By Associated Press]—The establishment here of general headquarters of Geo. L. Bradbury, vice president and general manager of the Lake Erie & Western, the Ft. Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville railroad, indicates that Senator Brice's Chicago-Cincinnati line is about to be opened for business. The Wabash will be used as an outlet from Chicago.

STILL ANOTHER ROAD.

Akron Wants an Electric Line to Massillon.

AKRON, Nov. 14.—The county commissioners have decided to grant the Cleveland & Southern Electric Railway Company a franchise through Summit county, via Richfield. Bath and Akron. The line will be built within a year. The line will eventually be extended to Massillon.

Democrats Win Wyoming.

CHEYENNE, Wy., Nov. 14.—[By Associated Press]—With returns from Big Horn incomplete, two Democratic electors appear to have about 400 majority, and one Populist elector 225 Osborne, Democrat, for Congress has 425 plurality

G. A. R. Announcement.

OMAHA, Nov. 14.—[By Associated Press]—Commander in Chief Clarkson, of the G. A. R., has announced the following among aides on military instruction in public schools: Ohio, F. G. Steele and J. K. Stebbing.

Another Hub of Good Times.

AMESBURY, Mass., Nov. 14.—[By Associated Press]—The Adams and Pettingell shoe plant, one of the lagest in New England, which failed six months ago, will resume business again January 1.

West Virginia Vote.

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 14.—[By Associated Press]—The official count of West Virginia, gives McKinley a plurality of 12,101 over Bryan.

Isaac H. Myers, of Wooster, Ohio, Recommends Wright's Celery Capsules.

WOOSTER, O., May 21, 1896.

To the Wright Medical Co., Columbus, O: Gents—I have purchased a box of Wright's Celery Capsules from Geo. Krieger, druggist, and used them for rheumatism and constipation. One of my arms was so badly afflicted that I could not remove my coat without assistance, and after using one box all pain had entirely left it. The medicine did me more good than anything I ever took. Yours very truly,

ISAAC H. MYERS,

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mr. and Mrs. David Johns are visiting their son, Richard, in Mineral Point.

Miss Leah Alice Snead, of Canton, will read in the Presbyterian chapel, November 19.

The Rev. Mr. Hathaway, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church in Canton, spent last night in the city.

Messrs. George A. Brown and Warren S. Blood, of Cleveland, are in the city upon matters of business.

Miss Kittie McCabe has returned to Toledo, after spending several weeks with her sister, Mrs. S. A. Stalcup.

Mrs Mary Peters and Mr. Barnhard, of Canal Dover, are the guests of Mrs. Margaret Miller, in North Mill street.

Mrs. Daniel Kitchen and her two daughters are visiting Mrs. Kitchen's daughter, Mrs. W. K. Sladden in Cleveland.

It is rather expected that the first of the winter series of Massillon Club parties will be given about Thanksgiving time.

Miss Carrie Stitt, who has been visiting Miss Rosa Thackwell and Miss Edith Reay, nas returned to her home in Wheeling, W. Va

On and after Monday seats for the Eli Perkins lecture can be reserved at Bahney's book store where also any information as to tickets and prices will be cheerfully given.

Mrs. H. C. LaRowe, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Mr. and Mrs John W. Hollyday and little daughter, Eleanor, of Washington, D C, are visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C M. Bartruff.

Mrs Catharine Probsfield, whose death occured Thursday, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Snyder, at 636 South Erie street, was 88 years of age. Death resulted from the infirmities of old age.

Something like $73 was the gross sum realized by the dinner given in St. Timothy's parish house, Friday evening. It was a great success. During the evening Mr. George Lyon played a number of organ selections very accepatbly.

T. H. Seaman has received the second installment of grave markers from the government They will be erected immediately. These markers are furnished by the government free of cost and are to be placed over the graves of soldiers

The University Magazine says "there is no play, no actor or combination of actors that can hold an audience for two hours as closely as Eli Perkins does" His subject Friday night, will be "Philosophy of Wit and Humor," or "How to Cause Laughter."

Mrs. J M. Jarvis, Mrs. A. B Putnam and the latter's children are visiting Mr. and Mrs James R. Dunn, at Edgewater. Mrs. Putnam's home is now at Mansfield, the Rev. Mr. Putnam having recently accepted a call from the Episcopal church of that city.

The ladies of the Christian church will give a reception at the home of Mrs. Augusta Russell, Tuesday evening November 17, 1896, from 7 until 9 o'clock, to welcome to the city their new pastor and his wife, the Rev. and Mrs. F H. Simpson. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

The funeral services over the remains of the late Mrs. Elizabeth McSweeney were held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs J. K Merwin, Friday afternoon, the Rev. E. L Kemp officiating The pallbearers were Leonard Stucker, Jacob Snyder Edward Gleitsman, E. M. Shufelt, Adam Ruth and Jacob Hering.

John H. Thomas, chairman of the Stark county Republican committee, has presented two fine large pictures of McKinley and Hobart to the Young Men's Sound Money Marching Club, and he says that this club is the finest equipped and the finest appearing in the county This club should be made a permanent organization.

The horse, Arbiter, formerly with Jacob Mentzer, at Navarre, O, has been transferred to H. G. McDowell, who owns the beautiful stock farm, about four miles north of Canton, O, on the Market street road. This will likely be Arbiter's home for the rest of his natural life, and his friends will now know where to find the celebrated horse

Henry Pahlau, who for reasons of his own, mysteriously disappeared from Massillon some months ago, writes to a friend in this city from somewhere in Mississippi, that he is doing his best to earn an honest living sawing wood at 70 cents a cord. He sends his kindest regards to all his friends and says he would like nothing better than a trip home

The canal inspecting commission that visited Massillon during the summer, left Wednesday for Buffalo, with the intention of spending a day on the Erie canal This is the New York canal on which the test of propelling boats by electricity was made. The commission wishes to ascertain what uses are made of that canal, which is said to be the model one in the whole country.

Mrs. Samuel F. Lonas drove to town Saturday morning and hitched her horse in Canal street, in front of Stahl's meat market, while she attended to some errands During her absence a lap robe was stolen from the carriage. Policeman Ertle was notified and the robe was found hidden away in the Stahl cellar. Some boys said they saw a man go down the steps with something under his arm in the morning, and it is thought that the thief intended to hide the robe there until he found a favorable opportunity to get away with it

When Jack Quigley left Massillon about three years ago he was not much of an athlete. To be sure, he had taken a few lessons from Fred Yingling, who was about here then, but he only knew enough to arouse in him a desire to learn more. Then he went to Milwaukee and at once connected himself with an athletic association. He now returns to Massillon one of the most clever bag punchers in the United States. Some of the tricks he does with the bag are more than remarkable and are original with himself. It is generally admitted that he is more clever than Fitzsimmons or Corbett in that particular line. Mr. Quigley gives a little exhibition to his friends at the Hotel Massillon every afternoon when he takes daily exercise. He is a glassblower and will work for Reed & Co. as soon as the other factory is started.

THE GOTHAM PRESS.

SOME RECENT PHASES OF NEW YORK JOURNALISM.

A Few Samples of So Called Up to Date Methods—A Question of Profits—Editor Pulitzer's Opinion—Signs of a Return to More Rational Productions.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—It is always interesting to watch the course of New York journalism. It has never been more so than since young Mr. Hearst came here from San Francisco, and with a steady but lavish hand administered the gold cure to the inebrious—or rather the morbose—Journal, so that its circulation is between 400,000 and 500,000 copies a day.

And how did he do it? Chiefly by enterprise, industry and a liberal expenditure of money for news and sensations. He has outclassed The World in World methods and given some of The Journal's local contemporaries "that tired feeling" which comes of ruinous competition.

But "the race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong." I am loath to say that the contest for supremacy between The Journal and The World has developed the need of a corps of robust fool killers in each of their editorial rooms. True, there is much in these great newspapers that has value to the reading public and deserves unqualified praise and admiration, much that represents great enterprise and fabulous expenditure; but in the Sunday issues especially it is almost lost amid the slush and garbage—the malady and pestilence departments, the mire, slime and grime features—and the unsightly and offensive illustrations that accompany them.

In a recent issue The Journal and The World devoted a page each to some females now performing at one of the local variety theaters. Circus poster cuts occupied much of the space, and the balance was given to the various ramifications of the fact that the performers were offensively vulgar. It is difficult to conceive how the poor creatures referred to could be more offensive than the illustrations which appeared about them, or how they could be more vulgar than the expressions used in scourging them. The only difference is that one was given to entertain a crowd of men at a music hall and the other was put before the general public.

One of the great ocean steamships had a slight accident to her propelling apparatus the other day while on the way to Europe. It involved no danger to the passengers, and the vessel proceeded on her way without delay or confusion. As a matter of fact, it was worth perhaps two dozen lines, but one of the so called up to date dailies came out the next day with a page devoted to illustration and as much printed matter as a reporter could scrape together concerning an incident that amounted to nothing and which he knew nothing about.

A trusted servant stole a few articles of silver and bric-a-brac from his employer. The crime had no feature of unusual interest, but the morceau of news was rolled about until, with the illustrations of the articles stolen, the alleged portraits of the thief and his victim and other aggregations of irrelevance, asininity and impertinence, the affair was swollen to a page. Twenty-five lines would have fully covered the matter.

In some cases heads of families have felt obliged to tear out the hideous and loathsome features in the Sunday issues before they could be taken into the house. Others, more scrupulous, will not touch them with the kitchen tongs.

But there is another phase to this question of so called end of the century metropolitan journalism. It may be what the public wants, and the question of deciding how far a publisher should go to supply this desire has never yet been fully settled. Likewise it pays. The Journal is the most powerful medium of information in the world today, and this position has been achieved in less than a year. How much of this is due to its lavish expenditure for journalistic talent and to secure the news from the uttermost ends of the earth? How much to its pandering to the taste for the horrible, the scandalous and the shocking? How much to that which is instructive, entertaining, glowing, pungent, bold, and how much to that which is purely sensational, mawkish, puerile and otherwise offensive? These are hard questions to answer.

But, judging from the fate of the defunct New York Recorder, spread eagle journalism, when accompanied by little else, does not pay in the long run. The Recorder was established in 1891 as a rather conservative but eminently respectable newspaper and was finally put on a paying basis. Its success did not meet the expectations of those who were behind it, however, and Mr. George W. Turner, a graduate of The World school of journalism, was put at the helm to infuse more life into it. He inaugurated the so called "up to date," "hustling," "feature" methods, and as long as Mr. Duke, the millionaire tobacconist, footed the bills things went along swimmingly. It even had periods of pyrotechnic prosperity. But after a life of five troublous and tempestuous years and a loss of more than $1,000,000 it succumbed. During the final six months of its existence it suffered greatly from the inroads of The Journal, which was able to easily discount its sensational features. An attack of galloping consumption followed the change of The Recorder from a morning to an evening paper, and its final dissolution was peaceful and calm.

Judging from the best available information the general public has already begun to feel a slight nausea at the monstrosities which are now issued in this city under the name of newspapers, and the existence of this feeling is the only cure for the evil, for so long as it is profitable to rake the muck heap of sensationalism the infliction will probably continue. Major M. P. Handy, the editor of Mr. Kohlsaat's paper, tells of a time when he was one of the managing editors of The World, when he said to Mr. Pulitzer: "You have an opportunity to make a paper which will be a model for the whole world. You have the money. You have the circulation. You can do what you will. Why not make The World a clean, reliable newspaper? It has come to the point when even I, one of the editors of the paper, never believe anything I see in it unless it is verified somewhere else." To which Mr. Pulitzer replied: "No. What the people want is sensation." And they have had it in full measure from The World ever since.

But Mr. Pulitzer may soon have occasion to revise his opinion. It is reported that The World has lost heavily in circulation and advertising profits since young Hearst entered the field, and it would require a new system of mathematics to figure out a profit for The Journal, even allowing the highest figures claimed as its circulation. Both the papers named are spending large sums in colored and alleged comic supplements to their Sunday issues. These features are not so contaminating and unhealthy as the body of the sheets, but they are offensive to the eye, and the average reader throws them away at once.

Turning from this riffraff, it is refreshing to know that The Evening Post, which represents everything in journalism that The Journal and The World do not, is more prosperous than ever before. In the late political campaign The Journal and The Evening News were the only papers that supported Mr. Bryan and the Chicago platform. On the other side were The Herald, Sun, Tribune, Times, World, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser and Telegram. Of these The Evening Post was easily the ablest champion of the Republican cause, The Sun the most malignant and weakest and The Times the fairest. The World gave the news of the campaign with commendable impartiality, and the articles of James Creelman, its special correspondent, who accompanied Mr. Bryan on his stumping tour, were among the most vigorous and picturesque of the literary features of the canvass. The Tribune likewise was unusually impartial in its campaign news. Returning to journalism that appeals to the appetite of the morbid only, it is not yet demonstrated that it is a success in New York. Indeed there are signs that it will in the long run prove a failure. For the honor of the profession and to the credit of the reading public let us hope so.

JEROME WOOD.

CHICAGO'S CANAL.

Work on the Big Drainage Channel Almost Complete.

[Special Correspondence.]

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Nearly 95 per cent of the work of excavation for the great Chicago drainage canal is complete, and within a year, probably, the sluggish waters of the Chicago river will be quickened as they seek an outlet toward the Mississippi river and the gulf of Mexico.

The digging of this canal has been a tremendous undertaking, and Chief Engineer Randolph says the rock and dirt removed from the channel would fill a train of freight cars which would girdle the earth at the equator.

The channel is being built under a sanitary law passed by the Illinois legislature in 1889. The work is under control of a board of trustees, elected by the people of Chicago. They are authorized to levy and collect taxes for the work to the extent of 1½ per cent of the value of the taxable property within the sanitary district. This district includes a part of Chicago and 43 square miles of Cook county, and the assessed value of the property is $240,000,000, which is about one-tenth of its real value. The district has issued $12,800,000 of bonds, of which $8,000,000 are at 5 and the remainder at 4½ per cent. The taxes will pay off these bonds in 20 years.

On the 1st of May, 1896, when the last report was made, the excavation amounted to 21,654,064 cubic yards of glacial drift and 11,112,191 cubic yards of solid rock—enough to bury a good part of the city of Chicago as Pompeii was buried. This was 81.2 per cent of the whole work, and it had cost $15,544,812.29.

It is not intended that this canal shall be navigable for large boats. The expenditure of 50 per cent more would make a channel from Chicago to the Mississippi navigable for the largest boats now plying between St. Louis and New Orleans. The channel as planned will be navigable only for craft drawing less than 22 feet of water. In time it is believed the channel will be widened so as to give the big New Orleans steamers a chance to run right through to Chicago. This will give Chicago goods a cheap outlet to the southwest. But this will not interfere with St. Louis' supremacy in that section. The river is not a serious factor now in transportation except in the hauling of grain.

The main channel excavation was to be completed by April last, but extensions of time have been given the contractors, and they expect now to complete the excavation some time in December. This channel extends from the south branch of the Chicago river at Robey street in this city to Lockport, its southern terminus. At the southern end of the channel are the controlling works.

From Lockport the waters will follow the trough of the valley down a steep declivity to the canal basin in Joliet. Passing through Joliet, it will reach the Illinois river, a navigable stream which empties into the Mississippi.

Up to May 1 the trustees had paid out $2,483,244 for right of way and $13,543,473 for construction, which, with administrative expenses, etc., brought the total expenditure up to $21,936,000. The estimated cost of all the right of way and construction under contract then was $21,849,056.

EVERETT WRIGHT.

DRESS FOR CHILDREN

GARMENTS THAT CONFORM TO THE LAWS OF HEALTH.

Loose Flannels and High Necked Garments—Attractive Fancies For Children of All Ages—Jackets and Ulster Coats. Smooth and Rough Goods.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The English mothers have, ever since I took any special notice of fashion, dressed their little girls in very short frocks, and I cannot remember a time when their skirts reached below the knees. The French mothers had very short and very full skirts for their little girls, and these were beruffled, flounced and trimmed with lace and ribbon until the unhappy

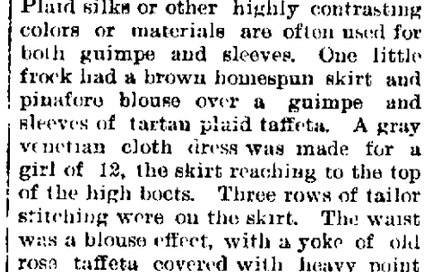
NEW FANCIES FOR LITTLE GIRLS.

little wearers could not run or scarcely sit down. The English mother had all her girls' frocks made plain and with the least possible amount of trimming, except for party dresses. These naturally were rather more ornate. The German mothers showed the best sense, for their little girls' dresses were always loose, plain and in dark colors and were always below the knees, yet not long enough to interfere with locomotion. The American mothers have in some occult manner amalgamated all the best features of the foreign fashions into a style all their own, and no children on earth are dressed as tastefully and as well as our little American girls.

Mothers have at last come to understand the laws of health, and they dress their children on sound principles, beginning with flannels and high necked garments. The waist comes next. This is corded and made firm and has shoulder pieces and buttons, to which all the underclothes are fastened, distributing the weight on the shoulders, nature's burden bearers. The flannel tights and the long stockings, with side elastics, are comparatively modern inventions, but they are among the best ever made, better than an intricate flying machine. The waist to a child's gown is loose and easy, or should be, and warm over the chest and back. As a child's form is so square and generally shapeless, the American mother has decided that loose broken lines hide any defects in that way; therefore yokes with full blouse waists, and they can be as ornate as one desires.

Dark wools have in many cases underwaists or guimpes, with pinafore waists of the woolen stuff over them. Plaid silks or other highly contrasting colors or materials are often used for both guimpe and sleeves. One little frock had a brown homespun skirt and pinafore blouse over a guimpe and sleeves of tartan plaid taffeta. A gray venetian cloth dress was made for a girl of 12, the skirt reaching to the top of the high boots. Three rows of tailor stitching were on the skirt. The waist was a blouse effect, with a yoke of old rose taffeta covered with heavy point de venise lace. There was a short jacket of the same material as the dress, with the revers faced with old rose faille. A number of different seasonable stuffs are suitable for this dainty little suit. Another frock was a very short skirt of pale blue cashmere, with one row of narrow soutache around about three inches from the bottom. The waist had a small yoke of dark blue navy velvet and epaulets bound with velvet to match.

There is a long list of jackets, each differing from the other, but all having the straight fronts and pockets and the full fluted back. They are double or single breasted, as one likes, but for everyday use the single breasted jacket is less liable to lose its shape. Smooth surfaced stuffs, rough ones, like chinchilla and beaver, also diagonal, cheviot, thick tweed, Irish freize and whipcord are all employed in the making of these useful



FOR CHILDREN OF ALL AGES.

little garments. Long wraps for very cold or rainy weather are usually made in the ulster shape, modified to fit in with the fashions of today, for ulsters are as "old as the hills" and apparently as eternal. These ulsters have the rain cape, with its cozy capuchin, which can be brought over the dimpled face when necessary. One of these ulster coats was of dark blue cravanette, which is waterproof as well as warm. The cape was trimmed with narrow black soutache and lined with blue taffeta, which formed facing in front. This was ornamented with trefoil loops of the braid in military style. The same model was copied in dark, rough, brown plaid cheviot, the facings and linings being of tan. It is a comfortable little wrap.

OLIVE HARPER.

The marriage rate in Great Britain, which had been steadily declining in recent years, is again on the increase.

FREE BUTTONS!

AN ELEGANT BUTTON FREE with each package of

SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES

AN OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE
A COLLECTION OF BUTTONS
WITHOUT COST.

WARTHORST & Co QUARRY.

BRICK. - - BRICK.

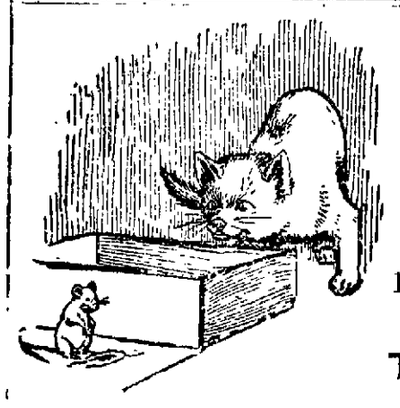
Massillon, O.

THE INDEPENDENT contains the cream of the Court News Now is the time to subscribe.

QUEEN AND CRESCENT ROUTE.

Workingmen and farmers wanted to locate in the South. No blizzards; no cold waves; no sunstrokes. Land on the line of the QUEEN & CRESCENT sells for $3.00 to $5.00 an acre and on easy terms. They're raising 40 to 50 bushels of corn per acre. Grass grows green ten months in the year. Healthy climate. Good churches and schools. Write W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A. Cincinnati, for books and maps. Round-trip tickets South June 2nd and 16th, July 7th and 21st, Aug. 4th and 18th, Sept. 1st and 15th, and Oct. 6th and 20th, about half rates; one-way tickets first Tuesday each month, half rates. Go South and find the easiest place on earth to secure your own home, with your own

LAND AND A LIVING



Now's Your Time

.....We will sell you a .....

Suit Made to Order
for $14.75 up to $3

Fit and Workmanship Guaranteed

Trousers $3.50 to $9.00

W. F. BREED, 13½ East Main St., Massillon

Own Your Own Home.

Call on

JAMES R. DUNN,

Second Floor, Stone Block.

Will sell you a lot and help you build your house on Easy Terms.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®